Sec. 34. Whesever any person shall appear or be brought before any maight also, as provided in the two proceeding seatens, it shall be the darty of such magic, and to examine him for the pursoes of ascertaining whether any offence has been committed exists, any gravision of this act. If such person shall refuse to be seen as a stranged on the shall be committed to the committed which the stranged or to answer any question pertinent to such examination he shall be committed to the committed within the juricalcition of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to issue a warrant for the arranged of the same has been committed within the juricalcition of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to reduce such examinations to writing, and forthwith to certify and send the same has any offerer to any magistrate having jurical processing the same has been made before him.

Sec. 32. Whenever any sine imposed under the first and the same has made the same has been made before him.

Sec. 32. Whenever any great are pull by the town, and when the poor are supported by the country, then to the treatmer of the country.

Sec. 32. Whenever a magistrate or jury before whom may examplain for any offence or any chain shall be paid to the overseers of the poor of the town in which the offence that the same had been made before him.

Sec. 32. Whenever a magistrate or jury before whom may examplain for any offence or any chain shall be refused to the same shall be paid, not exceeding one tharras, and when the complaint was made without probable cause, and with a mellicious intent to injure or harrass, each magistrate or jury may remade a vecidit against helgemplainant for cover, including a country for to be experted to the sum of the same shall be paid, not exceeding one day for the same shall be paid, not exceeding one day for the same shall be paid, not exceeding one day for the same shall be paid, not exceeding one day for the same shall be made and the same shall be underly and one with the same shall be underly and the party and the

See 38. Whenever judgment shall be obtained in any such action against any person who shall have given the undertaking prescribed by the sevent section of this act, and exception upon soch judgment shall be returned urantifact in while on his person upon the sex strikes of any more against any provides of which shall have been imposed upon such person upon this sex strikes of any more against any provides of the sex shall remember against any provides of the sex shall remember against the sureties bound by such an undertaking, and may recover judgment there. So the sex shall not be shall in but of the people, institute and maintain an action against the sureties bound by such an undertaking, and may recover judgment there. So the sureties about the sureties and the sureties shall not be isable to such a sureties and the sureties shall not be isable to such a sureties of the sureties shall not be isable to such a sureties of the sureties shall not be isable to such a sureties of the sureties shall not be isable to such a sureties of the sureties shall not be isable to such a sureties of the sureties shall not be isable to such a sureties of the sureties shall not see the sureties of the sureties shall not see the sureties of such as a sureties of the sur

For the trial of any claim, and dollar.
For certificate of conviction, twenty five cents.
For taking and certifying complaint to another magishate, fifty conts.

For any sheriff or other officer perorming the follow-

For any sheriff or other officer performing the following services:

For serving an order of county jude, or summons for winness, for each person served tweath five cents.

For executing any warrant of search, or making any search without process, one dollar.

For courseling liquor seized to place of storage, fifty cents, besides expenses of labor, catting analysizage.

For executing warrant for destruction of forfeited flauer, beaden actual expenses, one dollar.

For coursejug certifies complaint to any multitate, or notice of appeal, undertaking and minutes, to enery judge, fifty cents.

For every mile travelled more than one, in performing any of the above services, six cents.

In the person other than the complainant summoned the witness the destruction of forfeited fluor, for witnessing and destruction, and joining with the offerer in making proof thereof, one dollar.

Je any supervisor or superintended of the poor or

cverseer of the peer, two dollars for each day is which he is actually engaged in attending to any complaint or proceedies.

Upen judgment of affirmance, upon appeal by any claimant of liquors seized under this act, the cost of the complainent, shall be the same as upon appeals from judgments in civil actions rendered by justices of the peace.

Sec. 39 Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the sale of cider, in quanties not less than twenty eight gallons, but no cider so bought shall be drank on the premises of the seller; and any such drinking, or a purchase by the seller of a portion of the cider soid by him, shall subject him to the penalties provided in section first of this act.

Sec. 40. It shall be the duty of the presiding judge of every court of over and terminer, and of every court of over and terminer, and of every court of sessions, especially to charge every grand jury to inquire into all violations of or offences under this act.

Sec. 41. No licenses to sell intexicating become shall hereafter be granted to extend beyond the time when this act shall take effect.

Sec. 42. All sets and parts of acts incensistent with this act are hereby repealed. But no smit or indictment had before hims act takes effect, shall in any manner be affected thereby.

Fec. 43. This act shall take effect on the first day of December next, except section forty one, which shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, here is any part of the Senste,

SANFORD E. CHURCH, President.

GOVERNOR SEYMORE'S VOCO.

OFFICETIONS TO THE BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEXPERANCE, REFURNED TO THE LEGISLATURE, BY GOVERNOR
FEYMOUR.

EXECUTIVE CRARMEN,
ALBAYVAN BARCH 51, 1884.

Hon. Sanvord E. Church, President of the Sente:

As I do not approve of the bill entitled "An act for the suppression of intemperance," I return it to the Sente, in pursuance of the directions of the constitution of this tate, with my objections to its becoming a law.

I have given to the bill the respectful consideration due to the importance of the subject, and the dilverate action of the two branches of the Legislature.

I cannot sign the bill, for I believe its provisions are calculated to right the cause of temperance, and impair the welfare of the State.

Annicipating action on the subject of this bill by this factor of the state of the subject of the bill by this factor of the state of the subject of the bill by this factor of the state of the subject of

can issue but upon probable causs, supported by cast or affirmaticn, particularly describing the place to be search-ed, and the persons and thirgs to be selved.¹⁷ The same declaration is contained in the constitution of the United

States.

This provision of the emetitation of the United States, and declaration in the bill of rights, were designed to prevent the issuing of 'greeral warrant.' They were negative the issuing of 'greeral warrant.' They were regarded by the controversy relied that demand of the crown. This controversy called forth able and the controversy that the controversy called forth able and sequent definition of the rights of citizens, and excited profound interest in Green Britain and its dependencies.

The principles advocated by those who were the bold and sequent definition and the controversy called forth able and sequent definition and the controversy called the principles advocated by those who were the bold and sequent definition and the controversy called the controversy

preceding, it is only necessary that complaint should be made which need not state nor prove that an offence has been committed, but only suspeions, and the facts upon which they are founded, to authorize the megistrate to bring before him by summons or attrchment, the person suspected of having some knowledge of a suspected effence. This he may do, although no proceedings have been commoned against persons or properly, no trial peating, no right to the services of connect or open hearing secured. The person brought up for examination may be and is, most likely to be the offender himself; yet the magistrate may put to him such questions as he may deem necessary in this search after an offence. If the party summoned refuse to reply to such questions he is to be committed to jail, there to remain until he consects to answer.

Fertion sixth of the first article of the constitution declares that no person "shall be compelled in any oriminal case to be a witness against linsel?"

By the proposed act, if the fact should be of a character to criminals the party under camination, he would still be compelled to answer or be imprisoned if he sanswer untruly, it is made pegury by the act. If he admits that he has committed an offence, it is made the duty of the magistrate it actes him and earth his premises. If this bill should become a law, this unprecedented proceeding would be perverted to the worst purposes. It would be use to obtain testimenty in civil and criminal suits not growing out of this law, but arising out of the crising transactions of life. Proceedings may be had. Therefore to be no limitations of their power; they are not to be subject to the rules of evidence, nor restrained by the rights of witnesses; they may ask such questionast their discretion of a judge is the law of tyrane; it is always unhances of their power; they are not to be subject to the rules of evidence, nor restrained by the rights of the imprisonment, are determined by the discretion of the justice. The discretion of a judge is the law

to any man'er pertinect to such citon. Any married woman may commerce and makinin such action in her own name, with or wi hout to rement of her hubend."

Under section twenty nine, nother action may be brought by the same parties "ainst any other person who shall sell any liquor contry to say provision of this act, to the hus and, wire, it not, thid guardian, ward, apprentice or servant of a phintiff, or who shall intoxicate or cause such persons be intoxinated, and it shall not be necessary in anymell action to aver or prove suy special damage, bathe court or jury before which such action is tried, the assess the damages of the plaintiff therein; but engipedia damage may be shown. Any married womanay maintain any such action in her own name, with without the consent of her husband."

These two sections create rits of action heretofore unknown. Under one, the phone designated can recover money they have never rid, and under the other, maintain an action for damage which they have never soffered. The sympatry which naturally acd justify extended to suffering wives anabildren, and the indignation excited by the bollet (high sealer of liquor has often torned a deaf car to the entreaties, must not lead us to create exils on the gar extreme, nor be blind to the unlimited efficit of his sealers of the many which never belonged to them, and which a have some paid to an unlicenced seller for Hquor phased for mechanics, medicinal, or even sacramen priposes. After the children, parents or wife of it but or have recovered the amount paid to the vendehoe latter may again be used by each of the described some, under the section before a justice of the described some, under the section before a justice of the described some, under the section before a justice of the described some, under the section before a justice of the described some, under the section before a justice of the described some, under the section before a justice of the described some, under the section before a justice of the described some, under the secti

virtues, is not preduced by law makers, but by the influences of education, morelity and religion

While a conscientious discharge of duty, and a belief that explicit larguage is due to the friends of this bill, require me to state my objections to the measure in decided terms, it must not be understeed that I am indifferent to the evils of intemperance, or wanting in respect and sympathy for those who are engaged in their ruppression. I regard intemperance as a fruitful source of organization and misery. I look with no favor upon the habits or practices which have produced the crime and suffering which are constantly forced upon my attention in the sainful discharge of official duties. After long and earnest reflection, I am satisfied reliance cannot be placed upon prohibitory laws to eradicate these evils. Men may be pursuaded—they cannot be compelled to adopt habits of temperance.

I corcur with many of the carnest and devoted friends of temperance in the opinion that it will hereafter be a cause for regret, if the interest which is now excited in the public mind upon that subject, should be liverted from its proper channels and exhausted in attempts to procure legislation which must be fruitless.

HORAHO SEYMOUR.

Dorncatic Miscellany.

The Cincinnati Gazette says a m in named Williams was severely beaten in that city, on the 13th inst, by Judge Flinn, for whose arrests a warrant has been issued. Nice business for a Judge.

Accounts from Prince Edward Island state that the Legislature there have on their part accepted the Reciprocity treaty.

money merket shows conclusively that all their artifi-cial, flotitious value has long since departed, and that they now rest upon a from foundation. It may be weeks, perhaps months, before a permanant reaction takes place, and in the meantime the trifling fluctuation realized now will continue.

After the adjournment or the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simson

of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simson Draper:—

31,000 Cairo City seven per cent bonds, int. added 45
4,000 Naugatuck Rairread, 1st mortgage do 80
12,000 Housstenic R R d) do 50
10,000 Sandusky, Yannsheld & Newark Rairread
1st mortgage, interest added 40
250 thares Instella Copper Go of Tennessee 134
20 do 60 63
50 do 60 63
50 do 70
20 do Lafarge Fire Insurance Co 65
120 do 87
20 do 1afarge Fire Insurance Co 65
120 do 87
20 do New Hayen and Northampton Co 69

many dampens of general, these was become and the second control of the first part of the first part of the control of the first part of the fir

heavy articles, were shipped almost exclusively by the caral. The live cattle, hogs and sheep and butter were shipped almost exclusively by the ratiroads; whilst flurr, beef, pork, bacon, lard, whiskey and merchandise were shipped chiefly by the canal when it was open, and but twenty per cent by railroad for the whole season, including four months when the canal was closed. The anti canal papers are making a great outery at the enormous shipment at Buffalo of some 220,000 barrels of flour by rainoad since the 1st of January; but we find that the shipments by railroad this year are only thirty per cent more than they were last year, and that the Railroad Convention, recently held, determined to raise the price of freights twenty per cent, on the ground that they were losing money at the present rates. The rates charged on the New York Central and Erie Railroads for through freight, are not more than half as much as those charged on Western railroads, where the expense of transport is considerably less than on our Fastern roa is.

Fin. for whage arrest a warrant has been issued Nice business for a lurge.

Accounts from Prince Edural Loand state that the Legislature there have on their part accepted the Reciprocity treaty.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

RONEY MARKET.

PRINAR, Cet. 20—5 P. M.

There was a hittle better demand for stocks this morning at the opening, but prices schibited no charge of consequence. At the first board, United States of a, 1807, fell of M per cent; Sacket's Harbor and sharatops Relifored Bonds, M.** Dilicois Central Bonds advanced is per cent; At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. At the second board, Hudson likelized declined is per cent. All others clied at yearchay's prices It is a fast posity well established that there is very little mosagin for 190 commission. When we compare prices current for the most varied materially and we find that in the free of a zertous stringincy in densedal affait a quotations are well maintained, and sellers do not assessed in bearing prices sufficient to give them even a morning to the price of the per central declined and the second board, which is the proper time of confidence, and a saw but steady improvement in business. Stocks will, without doubt, he among the more varied manuel to strace a large class of specularious and the furning point will ways a right harvest. There is not more than one or two leading stocks. At 190 conditions, and a saw but steady improvement in business. Stocks will, without doubt, he among the more valued manuel to state a large class of speculariou

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, Oct. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES were relling slowly, at \$6 25 for pearls, and \$7 for pots, per 100 pounds

Britowax.—1,000 pounds American rellow brought 28c. a 583 for per 18.

BREADSTUTS—Figure was in good demand, and very firm. The sales embraced 7,400 bbis—inferior State at \$7 62 for a 78 7%; ordinary to choice State at \$7 57 for a \$8 17 for sales at 18 25 a \$8 17 for sales at 18 25 a \$8 17 for sales at 18 25 a \$8 18 7 for the western and Gerease at \$8 25 for the whole range from mixed to extra; with 150 bbis Jersey corn meal at \$4 37 for the whole range from mixed to extra; with 150 bbis Jersey corn meal at \$4 37 for the whole range from mixed to extra; with 150 bbis Jersey corn meal at \$4 37 for the whole range from mixed to extra; with 150 bbis Jersey corn meal at \$4 37 for the whole range from mixed to extra; with 150 bbis Jersey corn meal at \$4 37 for the whole range from shield to extra; with 150 bbis Jersey corn main at \$4 37 for the west sales rare and needed. The sales of buyers. Wheat was sales rare and needed. The sales of buyers. Wheat was a labor at 50 for unspend, and 79c. a \$0c. for Western mixed, per busbel.

COTYES,—Pales of about 5,000 bags of Rio were made

by auction, at 9%c a 11%c, average 10 37 100c. The sale went off with spirit, and at rather better rates.

COTTON —The mariet continued firm, with sales of about 400 a 500 belos. The notice of the Africa's being tellow checked sales.

FRATRINS — Some 5 600 biss of live geose resided 442. a 45c for Western, and 42c for Southern, per ib.

FREGURS — Ergagements were moderate. About 10.—CO hubbles of corn were ergaged for Livarpool, in ship's beg, at 4%d, and 600 to 800 bales of cotton, compress ed at \(\frac{1}{2} \), with a few round bales, at \(\frac{1}{2} \), d. for Gisagow, 6,000 bushels of corn, in built, were engaged at 5\frac{1}{2} \), with a few round bales, at \(\frac{1}{2} \), d. for cotton. Other articles were nominal To California, rates averaged about 30c. per foot, measurement. The ship Manlius the other day engaged 1 0.00 tons of coal for Besiels, at \$14; other ships saled 310 a 317 to San Francisco. The Pampero, which cleared for California on the 18th inst, took 1,457 bbls, of flour at 9 a. t. Gingen —Sales of 100 bags race ginger were made at \(\frac{1}{2} \), d.

Pampero, which cleared for California on the 18th isst, took 1,457 bbls. of flourst p n. t.

GINGER—Fales of 100 bags race ginger were made at 4350.

HAY.—thout 700 a 800 bales were sold, for shipment, at 7to a 75c.

HOPS—Now were relling freely, at 37c. a 40c. per lb. Ison—The market continued steady, with moderate sales—Scotch pig at 436 50 a 837 50.

LOGWOOD—About 100 tons at Domingo were sold at 822 56 a 823 per ton.

IERD.—About 20 tons English (not of the best quality), were taken at 86 30, per 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockhand was scarce and of uncertain value.

MOLASER.—We have only to motice sales of about 100 barrels New Orleans at 24c. a 25c.

NAVAL STORES—The market was quiet, and prices in regular, with limited sales.

Oil—Crude was in fair request, at 56c a 58c., for whale, and 81 48a 81 50 for spearm, per galion. Bales were reported of 100 bakes olive, at 33 50 each; 3.400 gallons linseed, in lots, mostly at 77c., and 150 bbls. lard, at 86c a 87c per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork was more active. The day's sales amounted to 1,700 bbls., at \$12 25 a \$12 37 ½ for mess, and \$11 37½ for prime, per bbl. Sales transpired of only 200 bbls., prime lard, at 10c. a 10½c per lb. 600 bbls beef, chiefly at \$14 for city mass, \$14 75 a \$15 for respected Chiesgo do; and \$15 50 a \$15 75 for extra do, per bbl. with 100 bbls. beef nams, to arrive, at \$17. Butter was in fair demand at 13c. a 17c. for Ohio, 18c. a 22c. for Western New York, and 22c a 25c. for Corange county, per lb. Cheese was quotted at 9c. a 10½c, per 15.

PICE.—The market was quiet; sales of 200 tierces were made, 180 of which were for export, and the balance to the trade, at 5c. a 5½c.; the latter prices for new crop.

FOAP.—About 150 boxes castile found buyers at 10½c. a 11c per lb.

SUGARS—The Hight stocks in market restricted ales; about 460 or 500 hogs heads were reported sold, chiefly Chs. with rome lots of New Orleans, at prices for new crop.

FOAP.—About 150 boxes castile found buyers at 10½c. a 10½c. to 5½c.; the latter prices for new crop. The const

Our Family Market Price Current.

Our Family Market Price Current.

The appearance of our markets is an indication that winter is at band. All summer produce has disappeared, and fall pippins, grap-s, pears, bickets nuts and ebest-nuts, have taken the place of peaches, peas, whortle-becries and green corn. Apples are rather planty, but command a high price. Pears are still dearer, and not se command a high price. Pears are still dearer, and not se pientiful. Our table shows that virgalcos fetch 97 per bushel—a price above that of any other fruit in the mar-kets. Isabella grapes are collected upon the stands of market women in great abundance, and sell for one shil-ling per pound. In best there is no important change; reither have we to note any alteration in the dah line. Beass are becoming abundant, but their price has but lit-tle variation. In game, a change has taken place. Partralges and quall and robins have again found their Partridges and quall and robins have again found their way back to the market, fat, plump and dear. All kinds of game have gone up a little. New is the time for the epicurear to make his relections from the fall stock of the markets:

MEATS.